

LYNCHING RUMORS
EXCITE ALEXANDRIANegroes Taken to Fairfax
County Jail.

CITIZENS EXPECTED MOB

Far Into the Night They Waited
and Watched.

Band of Men, It Was Thought,
Might Come Suddenly and Deter-
minedly Out of Darkness from
Somewhere and Force Their Way
to the Cells of the Men Accused
of Murdering Schultz.

Terror-stricken, for fear of being
lynched, the three negroes accused of
the murder of Walter F. Schultz on March 6
passed last night in an agony of appre-
hension in the little jail at Fairfax Court
House, Va.

The negroes, Henry Smith, Richard
Pines, and James Dorsey, were taken
from the jail at Alexandria, Va., shortly
after noon yesterday. They were placed
under heavy guard and conveyed to Fair-
fax Court House. The Alexandria police
gave the reason of removal as the possi-
bility of escape from the local jail cells.
Citizens, however, declared that a scheme
to lynch the prisoners was on foot, and
it was to thwart any such attempt that
the change was made.

Hundreds of persons followed the men
to the train and booed and hissed them.
No violence was attempted, however.

In Separate Cells.

When the train reached Fairfax the
prisoners were locked in separate cells in
the jail, and extra precautions against at-
tack or escape were taken. Many per-
sons followed the prisoners to jail.

The little town was on the quiver
in an early hour this morning, many ex-
pecting a lynching party to arrive at any
minute. In the early evening the people
gathered in knots on the corners and
around the post-office, discussing the
probability of an attack on the jail. Ex-
citement was intense, and lights burned
until far into the morning.

The men are held for the action of the
grand jury, following a hearing before
Police Justice Caton in Alexandria yes-
terday morning. The principal witness
for the State was Henry Smith, an up-
holster, who described the details of
the alleged crime, illustrating with his
hands the way the knife was plunged
into Pines' neck. He implicated Pines,
Dorsey, and Calvin Johnson, and said he
was forced at the point of a pistol to
take part in the crime.

Smith's fellow-prisoners resented his
testimony, and made threats against his
life. At one time in the trial, Pines
went so far as to make an attempt to
obtain possession of Policeman Sher-
wood's revolver. He was prevented, and
explained he had no intention of trying
to escape, but wanted to shoot Smith,
who was then on the witness stand.

Story of the Murder.

Witness declared that on the night of
the murder he left the home of John
Ellis, about 7 o'clock. A heavy rain was
falling, he said. At Cameron and Payne
streets he saw a white man surrounded
by three negroes. As he got closer he
noticed that Pines had the white man's
coat on his arm. The other two men
seemed to be choking the white man.
Smith said he inquired what was being
done, and received the reply from Pines:
"Mix in there; you know I am a crack
shot, and will kill you."

At the same time Pines pulled a re-
volver and held it to his head. The white
man at this time was gasping:
"God, don't do that way."
With the gun pointed at his head, wit-
ness said, he was forced to follow the
negroes identified as Dorsey and Johnson,
who were carrying the white man, later
identified as Schultz. The procession
walked toward the railroad track. Wit-
ness said he contemplated at being made
a party to the proposed crime which was
talked of, and was told to "Shut up!"

When the railroad track was reached,
declared Smith, Johnson wanted to rob
Schultz and place his body on the track.
Dorsey objected to the plan, and while
they were arguing, Pines, he said, urged
them to hurry away from the track, as
the train was coming, saying:
"Work fast! Work fast!"

Pines laughed when the witness made
this statement.
Schultz was then dragged over the rail-
road embankment, said Smith, and after
walking a short distance, it was decided
to commit the murder. Schultz tried to
get away, he said, but was restrained.
Preparations were made with precision
and rapidity. Schultz was stripped of
the waist and laid on the ground. A piece
of cloth was wrapped about his throat,
and another was held under the head by
Johnson.

Dorsey was on one side of the prostrate
man and Johnson on the other, Smith
said.
"Dorsey pulled a knife and thrust it
into Schultz's neck. The white man
groaned and writhed, and pulling the
blade out, the negro murderer made a
second thrust, pulling the knife upward
when it had sunk deep into the flesh.
A few more cuts were inflicted, and when
the wound stopped bleeding the clothing was
replaced."

"Johnson put his hand into the prostrate
man's pocket and pulled out a watch.
Dorsey remarked he had gotten into
trouble twice because of watches, and the
timepiece was put back. Dorsey then
pulled something from an inner pocket
of Schultz's clothing, remarking: 'I've got
mine.'"

"After a short consultation the body
was left in the field east of Rosemont.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Flowers of Wondrous Beauty.
Blackstone's specimens are best. 14th & H

61.25 to Baltimore and Return
Saturdays and Sundays via Pennsylvania
Railroad. Tickets good returning until
Sunday night. All regular trains except
the "Congressional Limited."

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia,
Delaware, Maryland, and Vir-
ginia—Warmer, with increasing
cloudiness and rain to-day;
partly cloudy and cooler Satur-
day; increasing easterly winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC.
1—Cleveland Memorial Services Held.
2—Kidnappers Demand \$10,000 Ransom.
3—Woman Accused of Jewel Theft.
4—Carmack Jury Is Still Out.
5—Paris Strike Nearly Absolute.
6—Europe Uneasy Over Balkan Crisis.
7—Roosevelt Receives His "Neighbors."
8—Italians Threaten U. S. Consul.

LOCAL.

1—Combine Working to Alter Tariff.
2—Fear Lynching of Negroes.
3—Kerens Going to Austria.
4—Lieut. Read Seriously Injured.
5—De Armond in Angry Mood.
6—Speaker Cannon Rewards Heroine.
7—Minority Makes Demands.
8—Mistake Made in Norden's Case.
9—Committee Studies District Finances.
10—Funeral Services for Mrs. Lane.

RANSOM OR DEATH,
SAY KIDNAPPERSSon of Wealthy Sharon Man
Stolen from School.

POLICE IN HOT PURSUIT

Willie Whitla, Aged Eight, Is
Held for \$10,000.

Case May Rival that of the Cudahy
Boy—Abducted Child Is Nephew of
F. U. Buhl, Millionaire Iron King.
No Expense Will Be Spared to
Find Him—Italians Are Believed
to Be the Guilty Ones.

Sharon, Pa., March 18.—"Billy is with
us. Send us \$10,000 or we will kill him.
To do this, insert this ad. in the Young-
town Vindicator, the Indianapolis News,
Cleveland Leader, and the Pittsburgh Pa-
pers:

"A. A. I will do as you desire. J. P.
W."

This was the letter that was this after-
noon received by Mrs. James P. Whitla,
of East State street, and was the first
information that her son, aged eight
years, had been kidnapped. A general
search is being made for the boy to-night.

The letter was directed to her husband,
but was opened by her because she recog-
nized the child's handwriting and became
alarmed.

Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio
are to-night wildly excited over the most
sensational kidnapping in the history of
either State. It may rival the Cudahy
case before it is finished, for while little
Willie Whitla is the son of a well-to-do
attorney, he is also the favorite nephew
of F. U. Buhl, the millionaire iron king,
and it is thought that the kidnappers are
after the latter's money.

Stolen from School.

The police of every city and town with-
in 30 miles of Sharon are to-night looking
for traces of the child, who was stolen
from the East End public school in
broad daylight this morning by two men,
evidently Italians. To-night more than
200 buggies and wagons are half
as many automobiles are scouring the hills
and valleys within twenty miles of
Sharon, for the feeling is abroad that
the child is hidden in some of the numer-
ous caves, either in Pennsylvania or in
Ohio, the line of which is but a short dis-
tance from Sharon.

It was about 9:20 o'clock when a buggy
with two men drove up to the school
house, and one of the men, jumping out,
went to the janitor William Sloss and
said to him, in rather broken English:
"Please go up and tell the teacher that
Willie Whitla's father wants him at the
office at once. We have come to bring
him."

Without hesitating or looking at the man
the second time, Sloss went up
stairs to the room of Mrs. Anna Lewis,
the teacher, and delivered the message.

Warned in Jest.

The teacher helped the child on with his
little overcoat, and taking him to the
door of the room, she said in jest, as she
let him go: "Don't let any one kidnap
you, Willie."

"No, ma'am," said the little fellow, as
he ran down the stairs. Since then he
appears to have dropped off the face of
the earth.

The janitor saw the men take the little
fellow in the buggy between them, and
they whipped up their horses and disap-
peared out of town.

It was about 1:30 o'clock when the post-
man came to the door with the letter,
and when Mrs. Whitla read it she fell
in a faint.

The neighbors called in a physician for
the mother and sister, both of whom
went into a succession of swoons. Mr.
Whitla was notified on the long-distance
telephone, and he reached home at 3
o'clock. He at once authorized the police
to spare no expense in running down the
men who had stolen his boy.

VICE PRESIDENT IN UTICA.

Will Attend to Business Affairs, Re-
turning Here Next Week.

Utica, N. Y., March 18.—Vice President
James S. Sherman arrived in the city
this afternoon for a few days' stay,
during which time he will look after some
of his extensive business affairs, which he
has been forced to neglect since his in-
auguration.

Mr. Sherman expects to return to Wash-
ington the first part of next week.

Fred. Nible, Columbia Theater, 420.
Travel Pictures, Cape to Cairo. 25c to 50c.

COMBINE ANXIOUS
TO ALTER TARIFFWould Replace Duty on Hides
in Tax Law.

LUMBER ON FREE LIST

Exponents of Change Said to
Represent \$500,000,000.

Hinted that Members from the South
and Southwest Are Planning to
Make Vigorous Warfare Against
Efforts of Combination—Some Ac-
cusements May Be Made—Items of
Tariff Discussed Pro and Con.

A formidable combination of lumbermen
and cattle raisers from the Northwest
and Middle West has been formed in
Washington, and is now using every ef-
fort to have the House of Representa-
tives put back the duty on hides, and
place timber and lumber products on
the free list.

The men at work in Washington are
said to represent more than half a bil-
lion dollars, and are planning to have
their way in the new tariff schedule, re-
gardless of the fight that is in store for
them.

They are calling on members of Con-
gress, Democrats and Republicans alike,
it is said, and telling them of the great
damages in store for the country if these
duties are not made in accordance with
their wishes.

Many of the Western members of Con-
gress have long stated openly they would
advocate no duty on lumber and a higher
duty on hides. Instead of regarding their
wishes, the Ways and Means Committee
put hides on the free list, and cut the
duty on lumber 50 per cent.

Planning for a Fight.

It is hinted in some quarters that mem-
bers from the Southwest and South, who
want these schedules to stand as they
are in the Payne bill, are planning to
make a vigorous fight against the work
of this combination, and will resort to
all kinds of maneuvers to prevent them
from carrying their point. If the West-
erners make a break, it is probable some
of the Southerners will "yell them out"
on the floor of the House, and openly
accuse some of the members of having
listened to the appeals of a professional
lobby. Anyway, the majority of the
members of the House are aware of the
fact that the discussion on the hide and
lumber schedules, and expect a sensa-
tion will be sprung when that part of the
bill is reached.

Free hides, as proposed in the Payne
bill, do not sound well to members from
the South and Middle West. They make
comparisons with the reduced rates fixed
on boots and shoes.

The rates on boots and shoes are re-
duced from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem,
while hides are admitted free, except
from countries that refuse to grant prod-
ucts from the United States the ad-
vantage of minimum rates. Delegations
from the South and Middle West believe
the Argentine Republic will give the
United States the advantage of minimum
rates to get its hides in at American
ports as free.

As to coffee. Many members complain
that under the terms of the bill the
product will not come in free, as would
appear. They direct attention to the fact
that under the maximum and minimum
system, coffee may be taxed at the rate of
20 per cent ad valorem in the event of
free-producing countries fail to give prod-
ucts from the United States the ad-
vantage of minimum rates. Furthermore,
coffee would still be taxed at the rate
should the coffee-producing countries fail
to remove export duties now imposed.
This is specifically provided for in the
bill.

Object to the Method.

Objection is made to that provision of
the bill fixing wholesale prices as a
method of valuing imports. It is con-
tended, was done in order to increase
the revenues in a roundabout way. It is
charged the wholesale price list may be
manipulated; that it is fictitious, and is
not a just method of valuation for the
consumer.

The drawback provision comes in for
its share of criticism. Under the present
law great precautions are taken to iden-
tify materials imported for manufacture
and subsequently exported. The Payne
bill provides no means of identification.
It is charged. The case of wheat is cited
as an example in point.

It is said that under the new drawback
law it would be impossible to import
high-grade wheat from Canada, export
it to the United States, and then re-im-
port it. The drawback would be able
to collect drawback amounting to 99 per
cent of the duty paid on the foreign
wheat, thus depriving American wheat
growers of protection, through the failure
of the proposed law to provide a method
whereby it could be ascertained without
doubt that the American interest of the
foreign product was used by the miller.

Approximately \$5,000,000 a year is now
paid out of the Treasury in drawbacks.
It is estimated that under the Payne
drawbacks the expenditures made in this
connection would be doubled, and prob-
ably trebled.

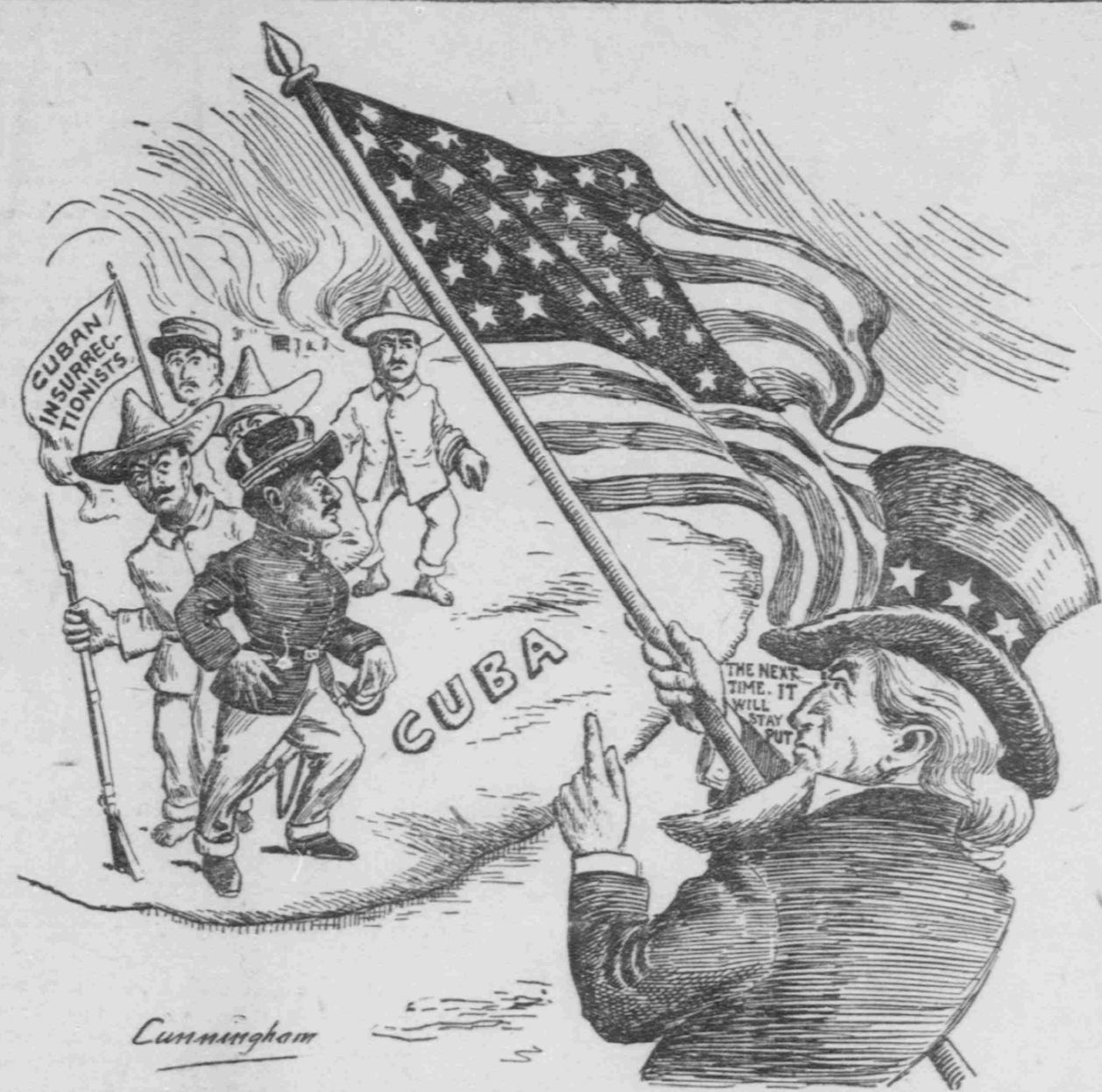
Letter to Mr. Payne.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh has written the
following letter to Representative Sereno
E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and
Means Committee of the House:

Palm Beach, Fla., March 18, 1909.
Dear Mr. Payne: I have been surprised by per-
sistent reports that your committee was seriously con-
sidering adding to the already too heavy indirect
taxes which bed their feet resting place on the
bowed backs of the men and women who earn
their livelihood, when they can earn it by the
sweat of their hands. To my mind, it is not too harsh
a word to call the existing tax on sugar infamous, as
it extracts from the laboring man barely able to
support himself and his family on the sugar neces-
sary to support their lives an actual sum often in
excess of the sum the same tax extracts from the
richest multimillionaire in the land.

Sincerely yours,
WAYNE MACVEAGH.
To the Hon. Sereno E. Payne.
Mr. MacVeagh's letter, it will be ob-
served, was written before the tariff bill
was reported to the House.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists,
14th and G streets, Washington; Waldorf-
Astoria and 1138 Broadway, New York.

WOMAN GETS BLAME
OF JEWELRY THEFTWealthy Widow of Georgia
Arrested in Newark.

GEMS IN HER POSSESSION

Mrs. F. J. Ridley Protests Innocence,
Declaring She Found Gems in Car
and Intended to Seek Owner—Value
of Jewels Is About \$8,000—Relative
of Biscuit Trust Official.

New York, March 18.—Mrs. F. J. Ridley,
a wealthy widow, of Atlanta, Ga., who is
said to be related to prominent persons
in this city, was arrested when she
reached Newark this afternoon on a train
from the South, and taken to the local po-
lice court and arraigned on a charge of
grand larceny.

She was accused of having in her pos-
session a chateleine bag belonging to Mrs.
Andrew J. Albright, of this city, contain-
ing jewels worth about \$8,000. Mrs. Rid-
ley is well known in Atlanta society, as
well as in New York, and is a noted en-
tertainer.

Mrs. Ridley, who is about fifty years of
age, gray-haired, refined, and handsomely
dressed, was on her way to East Orange,
N. J., in response to a telegram telling of
the desperate illness of her son-in-law, J.
A. Enslow, an official of the National Bis-
cuit Company. She was bringing with
her the seven-year-old son of the En-
slows, her grandson, Ridley Madison En-
slow, who had been visiting her, and Cath-
erine Matthews, a ten-year-old girl, who
had also been staying at the Ridley home
in Atlanta.

Relative in Hospital.

At the time Mrs. Ridley was going, a
protesting prisoner, to the police station
in Newark, with the two children trail-
ing forlornly along behind, an operation
was being performed on Mr. Enslow in the
Memorial Hospital at Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. Albright got aboard the
same sleeping car in Atlanta which Mrs.
Ridley and her two children had taken.
Shortly before reaching Washington Mrs.
Albright first missed the bag containing
her jewels. She reported the loss to the
conductor, who began a quiet investiga-
tion. According to his statement, he sus-
pected the missing bag was in the com-
partment which Mrs. Ridley occupied. The
conductor wired ahead, and when the
train reached Newark Mrs. Ridley was
arrested.

It was stated by the Newark police that
Mrs. Albright's chateleine bag had been
found to be in Mrs. Ridley's possession,
with all its contents intact, except one
ring worth \$600 that could not be located.
The Newark police also said her expla-
nation was that she had found the bag on
the car where it had been dropped, and
meant to return it to the rightful owner.

Albright Tells Story.

Andrew J. Albright, Jr., who lives at
the Spencer Arms, in Broadway, told the
story of the episode to-night.

"Mrs. Albright and I were on our way
north from New Orleans," he said. "Last
night, when Mrs. Albright took off her
rings, she put them in the bag, and then
took it to the women's dressing room.
She did not think any more about it.
This morning Mrs. Albright told me that
she had lost her black bag, and that her
rings were gone with it. There were only
two women beside Mrs. Albright on the
train. One was an invalid, and she got
off at Philadelphia. The other was Mrs.
Ridley, who was at the moment in an-
other part of the train. The Pullman
conductor went to her section and found
her traveling bag lying there. Inside it
was a little black bag, which looked like
Mrs. Albright's. The Pullman conductor
went through it, and found all the things
that Mrs. Albright said ought to be there."

Baltimore and Return, \$1.25.
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.
Every Saturday and Sunday. All trains,
both ways, both days, except Royal Lim-
ited. City offices, 1417 G st. and 619 Pa. ave.

Last Day To-day.

The closing sessions of the Persian Lim-
ited Sale will be held to-day at 11 and 3
at the Sloan Galleries, 1407 G st. Many
of the choicest pieces of this collection
yet remain to be sold. Rooms comfort-
able and seats provided.

PEACE IN REPUBLIC,
DECLARES OFFICIALVice President Zayas Calls
Insurrection a Farce.

NOTHING MORE THAN MUTINY

Leader of Liberal Party, Visiting

in Washington, Discusses Trouble
in Ranks of Rural Guards—
Harmony Prevails—Praises Presi-
dent Taft—Son to Stay in Annapolis.

Alfredo Zayas, vice president of Cuba,
and head of the Liberal party, who ar-
rived in Washington yesterday morning,
says the report that trouble is brewing
in the ranks of the Cuban rural guard,
or that conditions in Santa Clara Pro-
vince threaten the peace of the republic.

"It is a matter of no consequence," he
said last night at the Shoreham Hotel.
"It is nothing more than a mutiny, a
very small affair."

"I have used my influence to induce
those who followed me in the campaign to
consider now only the highest interests
of the country at large."

Borne Out by Cablegram.

Mr. Zayas' view is borne out by a ca-
blegram received yesterday by the Cuban
charge d'affaires from the secretary of
state of Cuba. The message says:

"Disturbance of the peace without any
importance. Number of mutineers seven
altogether. The leader, La Vistada, for-
mer captain of the rural guards, was
killed while trying to escape. All the
other rumors are false."

The visit of the Cuban Vice President
to this country is unofficial. He brought
with him his son Francisco, who is to
become a student in St. John's Military
Academy at Annapolis. Gov. Crothers
recommended that school to Mr. Zayas.
The father and son will go to Annapolis
to-day or to-morrow, where the latter
will enroll.

To-day Mr. Zayas will call at the State
Department, and will have a conference
with a number of South American diplo-
mats regarding the mutual interest of
their countries. On Saturday he will be
received by President Taft, with whom
he became well acquainted when the
latter was governor of Cuba. Asked how
the Cuban people regarded the election
of Mr. Taft to the Presidency, Mr. Zayas
said the news was received with grati-
tude, owing to the high regard in
which Mr. Taft has been held since he
took the reins of the provisional govern-
ment in Cuba.

"We feel that Mr. Taft understands
our needs thoroughly," he said. "The
greater reduction in the rates on Cuban
produce shipped to the United States.
What our country wants is not a revision
of the old agreement, but an entirely new
treaty. There is no definite move on foot
to that end now, but I feel sure that it
will come in time."

Wants More Advantages.

Mr. Zayas said he was glad to see that
the reciprocity agreement in the treaty be-
tween Cuba and the United States was
maintained in the new tariff bill, but he
declared that Cuba wanted still more ad-
vantages.

"I am sure that in a short time the gov-
ernment of Cuba will ask that a new
treaty be enacted," he said, "giving a
greater reduction in the rates on Cuban
produce shipped to the United States."

"The increase in the tax on Cuban
fruits may have an important effect on
the industry, in view of the fact that
many of the fruit growers are Ameri-
cans. Another feature of the bill, as
Continued on Page 9, Column 4.

Ten Days' Stop-over at Pittsburgh, Bal-
timore, and Philadelphia, on Balti-
more & Ohio Through Tickets, East
and West.

For detailed information call at Ticket
Office, 1417 G st., near N. Y. ave.; 619
Pa. ave., and Union Station.

CLEVELAND'S LIFE
PRAISED BY TAFTMemorial Services Are Held
in New York.

ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH

Two Meetings Are Addressed by
Famous Speakers.

Notable Gatherings Pay Honor to
Memory of Distinguished Demo-
crat—Former President Roosevelt
Sends Letter—Judge Gray, Gov.
Hughes, and Others Speak—Taft
Will Return Here to-morrow.

New York, March 18.—The seventy-se-
cond anniversary of Grover Cleveland's
birthday was observed in this city by
the holding of two notable meetings, one
in Carnegie Hall in the afternoon, and
the other at the College of the City of
New York in the evening.

President Taft, the Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court, the junior Senator from
New York, and the governor of the State
all journeyed to New York City to speak
in memory of the great Democrat, and
hundreds of other distinguished men
turned out to pay tribute by their pres-
ence.

The gathering on the platform of Car-
negie Hall at the afternoon meeting was
one of the most remarkable ever seen
there. On the right of Mayor McClel-
lan, as the presiding officer, sat President
Taft, and on the mayor's left was Gov.
Charles E. Hughes. Others in the front
row were Chief Justice Fuller, Richard
Olney, Secretary of State in Mr. Cleve-
land's second administration; Alton B.
Parker, Judge George Gray, of Dela-
ware; Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, President
Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton Uni-
versity; William H. Hornblower, Andrew
Carnegie, Oscar Straus, Secretary of
Commerce and Labor in the Roosevelt
administration; Paul Morton, Herman
Ridder, and William F. Harrity, of Phi-
adelphia, former member of the Demo-
cratic National Committee.

Mrs. Cleveland Present.

There were as many Republicans as
Democrats on the platform. The hall
and galleries were filled, and many per-
sons were refused admission.

Mrs. Cleveland, with her daughter
Marion and her son Richard, sat in a
box. With them were Mrs. Richard Wat-
son Glider, Dr. John H. Finley, president
of the College of the City of New York,
and Miss Rose Cleveland, the dead Presi-
dent's sister. Gov. J. Franklin Fort, of
New Jersey, and his family occupied one
of the other boxes.

President Taft was the principal speak-
er. He had been greeted by hearty ap-
plause when he appeared on the platform,
and the demonstration was repeated
when Mayor McClellan asked the audi-
ence to rise.

Simple and Direct.

Mr. Taft began by saying that Grover
Cleveland's chief characteristics were
simplicity and directness of thought,
courage of his convictions, and plainness
of speech, with a sense of public duty that
has been exceeded by no statesman
man. Mr. Taft continued:

"Grover Cleveland was as completely
American in his character as Lincoln.
Without a college education, he prepared
himself for the bar. His life was con-
fined to Western New York. His vision
of government and of society was not
widened by foreign travel. He was a
pure product of the village and town
life of the Middle States, affected by
speech, with a sense of public duty that
has been exceeded by no statesman with-
in my knowledge. It was so strong in
him that he rarely wrote anything
whether in the form of a private or public
communication, without the obligation of
all men to observe the public interest,
was not his chief theme."

Remarkable Career.

"His career was a most remarkable one.
By his administration of the affairs of his
city, as its mayor, he showed his power
of resistance to and of overcoming the
influence that made for corruption and
negligence in city government, both in
his own party and in the party of his
opponents. His reputation in this regard
spread over his native State of New York
at a time when such an attitude as his
seemed exceptional, and his standing be-
fore the community became a political
asset for the Democratic party that even
those who had but little sympathy with
his principles were glad to seize upon as
a means of getting into power. Accord-
ingly, he was nominated for the govern-
orship, and was elected by the votes not
only of his own party, but of hundreds of
thousands of the Republican party."

"The discharge of his duties as gov-
ernor confirmed and strengthened the
reputation that he had acquired as a
mayor. Before he had ceased his office
as mayor he had been elected governor.
Before he had ceased his office as gov-
ernor he had been elected President of
the United States."

"The Presidential campaign of 1884 de-
generated into one of slander, scandal,
and abuse, but Mr. Cleveland came
through it retaining the confidence of
the American people in his courage and
honesty and his single purpose to better
the public service."

A Practical Reformer.

"Mr. Cleveland was a Democrat. He
was a partisan. He believed in parties, as
all men must who understand the ma-
chinery essential to